SECRET

24 February 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: EE/TEC

ATTENTION : [redacted] 25X1

SUBJECT : Burial Containers Forwarded by [redacted] 25X1

REFERENCE : [redacted] dated 14 January 1955 25X1

1. This office has reviewed the reference dispatch and examined the two model containers forwarded. Your cooperation in obtaining these containers is appreciated. These containers are well designed for burial and experience must have proven them to be successful.

2. It is understood that the plastic containers used for cipher material have been unsuccessful in burial. It would be useful if the type of plastic used could be learned and a sample obtained if possible. This office is very interested in the rubber sack (bag) supplied with the Operational Aids Container. A rubber sack plus information as to its construction are requested.

[redacted] 25X1

Chief
Engineering Division, TSS

DD/P/TSS/E [redacted] 25X1

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - TSS/SRB
1 - Burial Cont. File
1 - ED Chrono

IN 00863

DOC 24 REV DATE 27 JUNE 80 BY 057447
ORIG COMP 056 OPI 56 TYPE 02
ORIG CLASS S PAGES 4 REV CLASS S
JUST 22 NEXT REV 2010 AUTH: HR 70-2

SECRET

[redacted] 25X1

TO : Chief, EE 14 January 1955
ATTN : [redacted] 25X1
FROM : [redacted] INFO: COM, KUCLUB

SUBJECT: General - Operational

Specific [redacted] Burial Containers 25X1

1. In accordance with request from [redacted] during his recent 25X1
visit to POB, attached hereto find copies of [redacted] Memo #2048/54, together 25X1
with rough translation thereof, and one set of photograph enclosures for each addressee. In addition, under separate cover, two model containers are being forwarded to EE, together with a cover from a used container which shows type of valve used for introduction of nitrogen under pressure into the container and the type of outer protective paint. [redacted] describes the protective pai 25X1
as "EUKABIT-SE" and ~~xx~~ claims they received it from us. The only record of protective paint being furnished them was Kopper's Bitumastic No. 50.

2. The following additional points were developed with [redacted] in dis- 25X1
cussing orally their Memo #2048/54:

a. [redacted] (W/T Container) 25X1

(1) Small copper containers are filled with nitrogen but not under pressure. Two holes are punched in cover and nitrogen introduced from nozzle through one while air escapes from other hole. After air is displaced (nitrogen being heavier than air) both holes are sealed with solder.

(2) Code for letters on covers and contents of W/T container:

E - Receiver
A.- Battery
U - Cipher Pads & Signal Plan
M-S - Transmitter and voltage meter
N - Transformer
Z - Antenna and equipment

(3) Hole is cut un bottom of outer container in order to permit drainage of moisture. H_2SO_4 container of solid zinc is inserted in this hole so that if the contents should escape, it would drain away rather than ruining the other containers.

b. A-Container (Operational Aids)

Nitrogen is introduced under pressure in this container by use of a valve similar to a tire valve.

c. S-Container (Cipher Materials)

This container is waterproofed by soldering with plastic wire of same composition as container. Plastic melts with heat.

d. T-Container (Trading Materials)

This container is made of solid zinc and is soldered shut without use of nitrogen. It is small in size, and is intended to be taken home by the agent, where he opens it by cutting or filing away with a knife or pliers.

3. [redacted] has been furnished with heat sealing iron and supply of foi25X1 paper, but so far theu have shown no inclination to use same.

[redacted] 25X1

- -

ROUGH TRANSLATION

TO : 821
FROM : 900
SUBJECT: Containers for Neutral Burials

14 December 1954
Memo #2048/54

8 photographs are forwarded as enclosures, in which containers of neutral burials are represented. It concerns the following containers:

1) [redacted] (W/T Container) for 12 WG set (See Enclosure 1) The p25X1 graph indicated the large iron outer container with removable lid and 7 small containers; further 2 opening keys and 1 pair pliers. The outer container creates a space in the ground in which the 7 small containers find room. From the 7 small containers, one is prepared from zinc with a ring provided as a handle. It contains a bottle of diluted H_2SO_4 and stands in a hole in the bottom of the outer container half into the gound. The remaining 6 small containers are prepared from copper. On their covers are letters melted out of copper wire, which enable the agent to determine in darkness by feeling, which container he contemplated. He then is in a position to pick out the right package - that is the one he needs - add he need not be burdened with superfluous endangering materials. The copper containers have a special opening mechanism through projecting flaps and prepressed tear-out bands, which permits effortless opening with the aid of furnished openeing keys. Pliers and keys are wrapped in waterproof materialm and laid on top of the copper containers in the outer container.

2) [redacted] (Operational Aids Container) (See Enclosures 2, 3, an25X1 The pictures 2, 3, and 4 show exterior and interior of the Operational Aids Container. Picture 2 shows the container as it is ready for burial. It shows on the right the outer container with cover, left the closed A-Container, a pair of pliers, and two opening keys. Picture 3 shows the copper A container before soldering shut. Thus also the agent finds it after opening the cover; on top a knapsack, under that 7 cardboard containers, under those writing paper and a shelterhalf, also a rubber sack. Picture 4 shows the contents of the container. The agent, after opening, takes out first the knapsack in which he finds a pocket flashlight (which he perhaps needs to light), a pocket knife (which he perhaps needs as an additional tool), and a can of corned beef (which he immediately sticks in his pocket.)

COPY

After that, he looks for the one or other packets which he wants to take along. A package is added with a rubber band; this is the recognition sign that a pistol with ammunition lies within.. All that the agent doesn't need, he puts in the furnished rubber sack, which can be closed water-tight, and lays it again in the container. He can then, in case of later need, pick up further material. The copper A-container, the same as the small W/T container, is filled with nitrogen in order to prevent corrosion damage, provided with a bag of desicant, and soldered air-tight shut.

3) S-Container (Cipher Material Container) (See Enclosure 5) The picture shows a plastic S-Container which serves to receive two sets of cipher pads. The container contains no metal parts, and thence cannot be located by mine-detecting devices.

4) T-Container (Trading Material Containers) (See Enclosure 6) The picture shows a container packed ready for burial and front of it, its contents. The special superiority of this container is its small size and the important trading value of its contents.

5) Training Cover (See Enclosure 7) The picture shows, on a miniature container, a soldered copper exercise cover with the key starting to open, as it would be handed to the agent for instruction. The projecting flaps and precreased bands conform exactly to A-container duplicates, and are similar to the W/T container. Through frequent exercises, the agents are made familiar with the mechanics of opening.

6) Opening of an EC Container (See Enclosure 8) In order to permit the repreated and completely noiseless opening and closing of the EC container, method indicated in picture 8 was established. With a pinch pliers, the tapered groove of the cover and container can be pressed together so that both segments of the guide rail let themselves be shifted without effort. On the back side is found the complete guide rail, which likewise can be removed noiselessly through lifting or putting on the lid. In order to make use of such an opening system, one of the two guide rails should be cut into three parts, Both outer parts would be used as shown in picture 8 to close the container. The middle piece is discarded. In order to ease the work in darkness, the wider piece would be longer than the small, further more, the one side of the rail which is pushed on, is slanted. The man knows than that he first of all must slip on tge longer guide piece, and then the shorter with the slanted end from right to left.

COPY